

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 088 088

CS 201 070

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TITLE The Story That Has Not Been Told.
PUB DATE Nov 73
NOTE 31p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English (63rd, Philadelphia, Nov. 22-26, 1973)

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.75 HC-\$1.85
DESCRIPTORS American Literature; *Annotated Bibliographies; Ethnic Origins; Ethnic Status; *Ethnic Studies; *Immigrants; Literature; *Literature Guides; Reading Material Selection; Social Integration

IDENTIFIERS *Ethnic Literature; White Ethnic Studies

ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography is designed to assist teachers of English and social studies in improving the self-image of pupils of immigrant parents and grandparents and to nurture mutual understanding of cultural and ethnic diversities. It includes writings on every major white ethnic group represented in the United States. In most cases, only works originally written in English have been included; fiction and nonfiction titles by and about the ethnic American form the bulk of the references. The entries are listed under the following headings: the immigrant experience (non-fiction); ethnic literature (Anthologies); and the literature of eleven specific ethnic groups. The availability of each book, both in hard-bound and paperback, is indicated. (LL)

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The Story That Has Not Been Told

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Since the late nineteen-sixties, teachers have helped pupils to look at the experiences of Afro-Americans, Asian-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, and American Indians in a more positive light. In books, films, and plays the contributions of these groups to American life are beginning to be recognized. Other ethnic Americans, however, have not as yet been adequately represented by the material taught in secondary school classrooms. In fact, the heritage and culture of white ethnic Americans are conspicuously absent from school anthologies, curricula guides, and book lists. Just as black and Puerto Rican studies, for example, have provided a context of pride and identity for blacks and Puerto Ricans and understanding for whites, so the study of white ethnic cultures can reinforce pride in a heritage, loyalty to a group, and understanding of others.

There is no dearth of good materials from which to choose. White ethnic-Americans, writers of the first, second, third--even the fourth generation--continue to record the experiences of their respective groups. Until recently, however, their accounts of the immigrant story were read by few. The picture is changing rapidly. No longer under the yoke of poverty and illiteracy, white ethnic-Americans

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are, in increasing numbers, finding time and strength to study freely and to write for other reasons than to supply their daily bread and to insure themselves shelter for the night. With pride and confidence, the descendants of impoverished immigrants are learning to look backward to their heritage and forward to their future.

The search is not without anguish. White ethnic writers need to belong sufficiently to the American scene to have something to say to Americans, at the same time not losing sight of their ethnic past. Thus they are faced with the enduring problem of reconciling or integrating the distinct elements of their national past and the cultural pluralism of the world in which they live. Only ethnic writers of quality are able to strike a balance. Consider William Saroyan, an Armenian-American writer, who declares his Armenian heritage against an American backdrop, whether he uses Armenian subjects or not. The intangible evidence of his Armenianness, however, gives his writing its distinctive flavor. And so it is with others.

Jerre Mangione, an Italian-American author, articulates some of the difficulties of the ethnic writer. In response to questions raised in

an interview on the writing of Mount Allegro , Mangione pointed to the ethnic writer of the second generation as best able to fuse the two civilizations, European and American," not in terms of a melting pot with its somewhat mournful implication of uniformity, but rather in terms of an orchestra in which each ---group, like an orchestra choir, contributes its special tone to the rich ensemble of the whole." The first generation writer can rarely reconcile the disparate elements to record ethnic experiences with success; he is not Americanized enough. The third generation ethnic may be too assimilated to capture his immigrant past; he must first rediscover it.

Notwithstanding these difficulties of the writer's craft, largely overcome these days, the deficiency remains: the immigrant experience, and that of his descendants, is a story that remains to be told in America's secondary schools. To meet this lack, the author has prepared an annotated bibliography on white ethnic studies(which follows on pp. 5-30) to assist teachers of English and social studies in secondary schools in improving the self-image of pupils of immigrant parents and grandparents, and in furthering mutual understanding of cultural and ethnic diversities. It is

his
A series of recollections of Sicilian-American boyhood in Rochester, N. Y.
Jerre Mangione. Mount Allegro. New York: Crown Press, Inc., 1972.
Reprint of the 1942 edition.

his objective that teachers, made sensitive to the needs of such pupils, will use representative ethnic literature to uncover the many positive contributions of diverse groups, and to counteract the stigma attached to pupils who demonstrate "odd differences" or "strange ways." If the rich and pluralistic roots of America's past are to prevail, then the literature that best explores the relationship of ethnic groups to American society as a whole should be taught in English classrooms. It is time that the experiences of all the children of all of the people become a reality for all in America's classrooms without condescension or pity. The story must be told without stereotypes, sentimentality, or hyperbole. It can be told without using material that exploits differences, fans ethnic discontent, or blinds pupils to their common aspirations for a better life together. Handled properly, ethnic studies increases self-perception and understanding of others; it should not be used as a pretext to pull people apart. America wants no less for her children.

Selective Bibliography: White Ethnic Studies

The titles listed on the following pages are, by necessity, but a sampling of what is available in the field of ethnic studies, a field that is growing so rapidly that this bibliography becomes less comprehensive and more selective with each passing day. Some material is included on the immigrant experience as told by historians and sociologists; a few anthologies are mentioned. The majority of the titles, however, is in literature: the immigrant story--its beginnings, political and socio-economic development, and recent ethnic awareness and resurgence. Some effort has been made to include writings on every white ethnic group represented in the United States. Obviously, omissions remain, and justice may seem uneven to those who peruse these pages. It must be said though that the case for the contributions of the white ethnic is still being made.

In most cases, only works originally written in English have been included; titles, fiction and nonfiction, about and by the ethnic American form the bulk of the references. Since this bibliography has been prepared to assist teachers of English and Social Studies in secondary schools to improve the self-image of pupils of immigrant parents or grandparents, most references are concerned largely with America and the American scene. Ethnic-American writers living abroad or writing abroad have been mentioned only where these authors identify themselves at some time with America or with the ethnic-American experience.

The entries are divided as follows: The Immigrant Experience: NonFiction; Ethnic Literature: Anthologies; Literature of Specific Ethnic Groups, arranged alphabetically.

Each entry is starred once or twice, indicating *in print or **in paper. A few titles are starred three times, indicating their availability in popular drama anthologies. For the addresses of publishers, readers are recommended to Books in Print and Paperbound Books in Print.

In a few cases, titles of books no longer in print have been included because of their importance as references or because they present a unique picture of some aspect of the immigrant experience.

The Immigrant Experience: NonFiction

These are general accounts of the immigrant story, recounting immigration from all parts of the world, especially Europe. For discussion of the problems, contributions, and situations of specific immigrant groups, consult the third and last division of this bibliography, "Literature of Specific Ethnic Groups."

*Adamic, Louis. A Nation of Nations. New York: Harper, 1944.

An account of immigration from all parts of the world with emphasis on the melting pot theory.

**Glazer, Nathan and Moynihan, Daniel P. Beyond the Melting Pot. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1963. (Reprint edition)

The classic study of hyphenated Americans with a scholarly account of their problems, successes, and contributions.

*Greeley, Andrew M. Why Can't They Be Like Us? New York: E. P. Dutton, 1971.

Very useful background to the causes, motives, reasons, and justifications of white ethnicity; Father Greeley contends that differences should be encouraged, indeed that America is enriched by them.

**Handlin, Oscar(ed.). Children of the Uprooted. New York: George Braziller, 1960. Reprint edition: New York: Grossst & Dunlap, 1968.

_____. The Uprooted. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1951.

Together these companion pieces give a scholarly overview of the immigrant and his children, emphasizing the need for ethnic identity.

*Heaps, W. A. Story of Ellis Island. New York: Seabury Press, 1967.

*Roucek, Joseph S. The Immigrant in Fiction and Biography. Bridgeport, Connecticut: Bureau for Intercultural Education, 1945.

**Ziegler, B. M.(ed.). Immigration: An American Dilemma. Indianapolis: Heath, 1953.

*In Print

**Paper

Ethnic Literature: Anthologies

- **Demarest, David P. and Lamdin, Lois S.(eds.). The Ghetto Reader.
New York: Random House, 1970.

Includes analogous experiences of white and brown ghettos; varied spectrum of voices; problems of apartness stressed; especially suitable for junior high through senior high school.

- *Faderman, William and Bradshaw, Barbara(ed.). Speaking for Ourselves.
New York: Scott, Foresman and Company, 1969.

Highly recommended, especially for Mexican-American literature.

- *Gross, Theodore L.(ed.). A Nation of Nations. New York: The Free Press, 1971.

A structured anthology based on the premise of inevitable merger of ethnic groups into the cultural mainstream; for mature students; includes, among others, Mario Puzo, William Saroyan, Jo Pagano, Max Lerner, Philip Roth, John Logan, Ole Rolvaag.

- **Haslam, Gerald W.(ed.). Forgotten Pages of American Literature.
Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1970. Reprint Edition: 1970(incl. manual)

"Newly discovered" minorities treated together with "old standbys".

*In Print

**paper

Literature Dealing with the Armenian-American Experience

- *Balakian, Nona. The Armenian-American Writer: A New Accent in American Fiction. New York: Random House, 1958.

An extremely useful account of the many literary contributions of Armenian-American authors, including annotations, literary criticism, and biographical material.

- Hagopian, Richard. Wine for the Living. New York: Scribner, 1956.

A novel of immigrant life that portrays a totally unlovable woman, a mother, who professes tenderness toward her children.

- Housepian, Marjorie. A Houseful of Love. New York: Random House, 1957.

A humorous account of an "odd" family (in the pattern of "You Can't Take It with You") doing unpredictable things, a family of irrepressible optimists.

- **Saroyan, Aram. Aram Saroyan. Yeadon, Pennsylvania: Telegraph Press, 1972.

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An anthology of poems.

- *Saroyan, William. My Heart's in the Highlands. New York: Harcourt, 1940.

An anthology of three plays.

- *_____. My Name is Aram. New York: Harcourt, 1940.

An anthology of short stories.

- *_____. The Beautiful People. New York: Harcourt, 1940.

An anthology of three plays.

- *_____. The Human Comedy. New York: Harcourt, 1943.

- *_____. The Time of Your Life. New York: Harcourt, 1939.

A play in three acts, done unconventionally without plot or sustained story line.

*In Print

**Paper

Sourian, Peter. The Gate. Harcourt, 1965.

Three generations of an Armenian-American family are depicted; the grandson becomes a successful architect.

Surmalian, Leon. I Ask You, Ladies and Gentlemen. New York: Dutton, 1945.

Story of the Armenian massacres, a biographical account

Literature Dealing with the Dutch-American Experience

DeJong, David Cornel. Belly Fulla Straw. New York: Knopf, 1934.

An account of a Dutch family that settled in Michigan.

Ferber, Edna. So Big. New York: Doubleday, Doran, 1924.

An account of a Dutch settlement near Chicago; a schoolteacher marries a Dutch farmer who dies early in their marriage; book is an interplay of Dutch and non-Dutch mores coming into conflict.

Literature Dealing with the German-American Experience

**Aldrich, Bess Streeter. A Lantern in Her Hand. New York: D. Appleton, 1928. Reprint: Grosset and Dunlap, 1968.

Especially good for junior high school students, this is an account of Scotch and German settlers in Nebraska. (Reprint edition)

*Dreiser, Theodore. Jennie Gerhardt. New York: World Publishing, 1911.

Child of pious German immigrants, Jennie nevertheless falls prey to pleasure-loving son of an enterprising Irishman.

Hagedorn, Hermann. The Hyphenated Family. Macmillan, 1960.

An account of the conflict within an immigrant German father who is unwilling to give up his loyalty to his native country and to adapt himself wholeheartedly to America; his conflict is reflected in the conflicts of his wife and children who are torn between the two countries all their lives.

*In Print

**Paper

McClure, Robert E. The Dominant Blood. New York: Doubleday, 1924.

*Richter, Conrad. The Free Man. New York: Knopf, 1943.

An excellent account of a German immigrant boy's life in America;
written with the same sensitivity given by Richter to Indian-white
relationships, in Light in the Forest.

Sheean, Vincent. Bird of the Wilderness. New York: Random, 1941.

Through the eyes of a German-American boy, the reactions of people
of a small Illinois town to World War II are seen.

..

Smith, Betty. Maggie-Now. New York: Harper, 1958.

Immigrant Irish and German in Brooklyn (circa. 1900).
By the author of A Tree Grows in Brooklyn.

Spitzer, Antoinette. These Are My Children. New York: Macaulay, 1935.

Story of Viennese-born Lisa, her daughter and her daughter's five
children.

Suckow, Ruth. Cora. New York: Knopf, 1929.

Presents the Schwietererts, German immigrant family, undergoing the
painful process of Americanization in a small Iowa town.

White, Victor. Peter Domanig in America: Steel. Indianapolis: Bobbs-
Merrill, 1954.

The story of a young Austrian immigrant and the steel industry,
Pittsburg, 1919.

*In Print

**Paper

Literature Dealing with the Greek-American Experience

*Cutsumbris, Michael N. A Bibliographical Guide to Materials on Greeks in the United States, 1890-1968. Staten Island, New York: Center for Migration Studies, 1970.

A valuable guide with a useful listing of Greek-American authors and their works of fiction.

*Beard, Annie E. S. Our Foreign-born Citizens. New York: Crowell, 1939.

Includes biographies of Michael Anagnos, Angelo Patri, among others.
(Reprint edition: Crowell, 1968)

Chamaleas, T. T. Go Naked in the World. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1960.

Cotsakis, R. F. Wing and the Thorn. Atlanta: Tupper and Love, 1952.

Demetrios, G. When Greek Meets Greek. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1947.

Collection of short stories.

Petrakis, Harry M. Lion at My Heart. Boston: Little, Brown, 1957.

*_____. The Odyssey of Kostas Volakis. New York: McKay, 1963.

Account of life in the Greek-American community, Chicago, from 1919-1954.

*_____. Pericles on Thirty-first Street. New York: Quadrangle, 1965.

*_____. Waves of Night and Other Stories. New York: McKay, 1969.

A collection of short stories on Greek-American life.

*Saloutos, Theodore. The Greeks in the United States. Boston: Harvard University Press, 1964.

A comprehensive history of Greek-American life, including an excellent account of Greek-American contributions and a fine bibliography.

**_____. Greeks in America. New York: Teachers College Press, 1967.

An adaptation of Saloutos' 1964 scholarly work noted previously.

*In Print

**Paper

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Sanborn, F. B. Michael Anagnon. Boston: Wright and Potter Printing, 1907.

An account of this outstanding Greek-American who helped further the interests of the blind, written by a friend.

Sourian, P. Three Windows on Summer. London: Macmillan, 1957.

Thompson, Ariadne. The Octagonal Heart. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1956.

A nostalgic account of a Greek-American family living in an octagonal house in St. Louis at the turn of the century.

Vardoulakis, M. Gold in the Streets. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1945.

Literature Dealing with the Hungarian-American Experience

Barrett, James Wyman. Joseph Pulitzer and His World. New York: Vanguard Press, 1941.

Biography of the distinguished Hungarian-American, a distinguished newspaper owner. Especially appropriate for junior high school.

Bell, Thomas. Out of This Furnace. Boston: Little, Brown, 1941.

An account of an Hungarian immigrant family, its association with the Homestead, Pennsylvania steel industry(1881-1930) and the CIO.

*Derleth, August. Restless Is the River. New York: Scribner's, 1939.

Story of an Hungarian exile who settles in Wisconsin and raises grapes for wine. Reprint edition: Sauk City, Wisconsin: Arkham House, 1939.

Kemeny, George. Hundred Poems. No further bibliographic data available.

Included is a poem about immigrant life, a long poem, "Metalgrinders of Southbend."

*In Print

**Paper

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Konnyu, Leslie. Bond of Beauty. Collected Poems. St. Louis: American-Hungarian Review, 1968.

** _____ . Against the River. St. Louis: American-Hungarian Review, 1961.

** _____ . Eagles of Two Continents. St. Louis: American-Hungarian Review.

Story of Hungarian participants in the American Civil War, during the Missouri Campaign.

**Molnar, Ferenc. All the Plays of Molnar. Garden City, N. Y.: Garden City Publishing Company, 1937.

Molnar was living in the United States when he became world renowned. Most of his plays were originally written in Hungarian and then published in English.

** _____ . The Play's the Thing. In Corrigan, Robert W. Masterpieces of Modern Central European Theatre. New York: Macmillan, 1967.

Includes Capek's R.U.R. as well.

Stibran, Terez D. The Streets Are Not Paved. 1961. No further data available. with Gold.

An account of Cleveland immigrants of Hungarian stock whose lives demonstrate the painful, complex process of assimilation, 1900-1921 setting.

Szecskey, George. Short Stories. No further data available.

Short accounts of the love-tragedies in the boarding houses of the immigrants. Further accounts listed in Hungarian.

Tamas, Aron. Abel in America. Budapest: Corvina Press, 1966.

A novel about Gaspar Broadway, an old immigrant and Americanized, and his New York City adventures.

_____ . Abel Alone. Budapest: Corvina Press, 1964.

*In Print

**Paper

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Literature Dealing with the Irish-American Experience

Adelson, Ann. The Little Conquerors. New York: Random, 1960.

Story of an Italian-American family in a New England town dominated by Irish politicians, 1930's-1950's.

Asch, Sholem. East River. New York: Putnam, 1946.

Story of conflicts between Jews and Irish-Catholics in New York's East Side at the turn of the century. (See Jewish-American)

Breslin, Howard. Let Go of Yesterday. New York: Whittlesey House, 1950.

Irish-American family in Manhattan.

**Crane, Stephen. George's Mother. New York: Fawcett, 1896.

Rum Alley and poolroom environment.

**_____ . Maggie: A Girl of the Streets. New York: Appleton, 1896.

Curran, Mary Doyle. The Parish Irish and the Hill. Boston: Little, Brown, 1948.

A nostalgic, humorous-tragic record of childhood memories spent in Boston's Irish Parish and Money Hole Hill; story of conflicts that arise when immigrants move up the social scale to become "lace curtain" Irish.

Davis, Dorothy S. Man of No Property. New York: Scribner's, 1956.

Arrival of Irish immigrants in New York and their Americanization.

**Dreiser, Theodore. The Titan. New York: New American Library, 1968.

Dreiser's portrayal of the Irish was mixed: he admired them as vigorous yet criticized them as wilful.

Dumphy, John. John Fury. New York: 1946. No further data available.

Set in an Irish working class section of Philadelphia and revolves around an Irish wedding.

*In Print

**Paper

• Dunne, Peter Finley. Mr. Dooley's Philosophy. New York: Harper, 1906.

Just one in a series of titles by Dunne, featuring the unforgettable Mr. Dooley, satirist and voice of sentiments about the Irish community.

• _____ . Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of His Countrymen. New York: Gordon Press, 1908.

**Farrell, James T. Short Stories. New York: New American Library, 1946.

**_____ . Studs Lonigan. New York: New American Library, 1934.

Classic novel of an Irish-American boy in the streets of Chicago; trilogy of growing up white and deprived in urban America.

**Fitzgerald, F. Scott. The Fitzgerald Reader. (Arthur Mizener, ed.) New York: Scribner, 1963.

An arbitrary choice of riches under one cover by one of America's most fertile writers. Any number of excellent novels are well known and readily available; The Great Gatsby, The Young and the Damned, Tender Is the Night.

**Logan, John. Ghosts of the Heart. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1960.

Logan is a poet who writes about the Irish-American experience.

•McHale, Tom. Principato. New York: Viking Press, 1970.

Interethnic conflict between Italian-American and Irish-American family; book of humor, pathos, understanding. (See Italian-American)

**O'Connor, Edwin. The Last Hurrah. Boston: Little, Brown, 1956.
Reprint Edition: Little, Brown, 1971.

An Irish politician's last hurrah; intimate, sympathetic view of Irish-American culture.

**O'Connor, Flannery. Everything that Rises Must Converge. New York: Farr, Straus and Giroux, 1965.

**O'Hara, Frank. Lunch Poems. San Francisco: City Lights, 1964.

•In Print

**Paper

***O'Neill, Eugene. Anna Christie. New York: American Play Co., 1921.

Just one in a series of titles by O'Neill that touch on, reflect upon, or create the experience of the Irish-American.

Ornitz, Samuel. Bride of the Sabbath. New York: Rinehart, 1951.

One of a growing number of novels dealing with the friction between Jews, Catholics, and Protestants.

Sinclair, Upton. King Coal. New York: Macmillan, 1918.

Mary Burke, class-conscious strike leader with a romantic nature; a modern Irish Joan of Arc.

Sugrue, Thomas. Such Is the Kingdom. New YORK: Holt, 1940.

Story of Irish immigrants in rubber factory.

Tebbel, John William. Voice in the Streets. New York: Dutton, 1954.

A poor Irishman attains success in New York.

Wittke, Carl. The Irish in America. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1956.

Extremely useful for background, bibliographies, contributions of Irish-Americans.

*In Print

**Paper

*** Available in paper anthologies

Literature Dealing with the Italian-American Experience

Adelson, Ann. The Little Conquerors. New York: Random, 1960.

See annotation under "Irish-American Experience."

***Anderson, Maxwell. Winterset. Washington: Handerson House, 1935.

/ Play in three acts with obvious references to the Sacco-Vanzetti case of the 1920's.

Angelo, Valenti. Golden Gate. New York: Viking Press, 1939.

Early years of Nino, actually the author, in America; novel-biography shows the gradual adaptation of the customs and traditions of Valenti Angelo's home country to American ways.

_____. Hill of Little Miracles. New York: Viking Press, 1942.

*Benesutti, Marion. No Steady Job for Papa. New York: Vanguard, 1966.

Nostalgic story of poor Italian people, in Philadelphia.

Calitri, Charles. Father. New York: Crown, 1962.

_____. Rickey. New York: Scribner's, 1952.

_____. Strike Heaven on the Face. New York: Crown, 1958.

*_____, and Brettschneider, Bertram D. The Goliath Head. New York: Crown, 1972.

A fictionalized biography of the life of an Italian painter.

**Chayefsky, Paddy. Marty. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1955. In: Television Plays.

Play about an Italian-American bachelor, long past marrying age, who eventually marries a schoolteacher, a plain girl not of his heritage.

*Corsi, Edward. In the Shadow of Liberty: Chronicle of Ellis Island. New York: Macmillan, 1935. Reprint Edition: Arno Press, 1969.

History of Ellis Island and of immigration to America.

*In Print

**Paper

***Available in paper anthologies

- **Covello, Leonard. Teacher in the Urban Community. New Jersey: Littlefield, Adams, 1970.

Based on his decades of experience as principal of Benjamin Franklin High School, New York City.

- _____ . (with Guido D'Agostino) The Heart Is the Teacher. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1958.

Autobiography of Leonard Covello's life as teacher, chairman, principal, and human being.

- _____ . (Cordasco, Francesco, ed.). The Social Background of the Italo-American School Child. New Jersey: Rowman and Littlefield, 1972. Reprint of 1967 edition; Leiden, The Netherlands: E. J. Brill, 1967.

Readable account of Dr. Covello's life-long interest in the Italian-American child with respect to family life and school success. His doctoral thesis, in 1944, dwelled on this subject: "Social Background of the Italo-American School Child: A Study of the Southern Italian Family Mores and Their Effect on the School Situation in Italy and America."

- *Cordasco, Francesco. Italians in the United States: A Bibliography. New York: Oriole, 1972.

An excellent source, just released, of Reports, Texts, Critical Studies, and Related Materials on the Italian-American; there is a very useful section on literary output as well.

- **D'Angelo, Pasquale. Pascal D'Angelo: Son of Italy. Reprint of 1924 edition. Detroit, Michigan: Gale Research Company, 1968.

An autobiography of this well-known Italo-American, with an introduction by Carl Van Doren. Includes some of D'Angelo's poetry as well.

- Di Donato, Pietro. Christ in Concrete. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1939.

This autobiographical novel deserves to be reprinted in paperback, having once been a Book-of-the-Month selection. An account of Goremio, an Italian construction worker, who is literally crucified by a fallen building that is structurally defective as a result of the greed of his bosses.

- _____ . Mother Cabrini: Immigrant Saint. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1960.

The story of an Italian-American nun who was elevated to sainthood for work in American slums; the only Catholic-American so honored to date.

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DiDonato, Pietro. The Love of Annunziata. In Kozlenko, William(ed.).
American Scenes. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1941.

Based on the lives of the characters of Christ in Concrete; a play.

Fante, John. Dago Red. New York: The Viking Press, 1940.

.. Series of intimate family sketches.

Ferlinghetti, Lawrence. Coney Island of the Mind. New York: New Directions,
1958. Reprint edition: New York: New Directions, 1968.

*LaGuardia, Fiorello H. Making of an Insurgent. Gloucester, Massachusetts:
Peter Smith, 1961.

Autobiography of the well-known, colorful mayor of New York City,
emphasizing the years from 1882-1919.

**Lopreato, Joseph. Italian Americans. New York: Random House, 1970.

Up-to-date account of Italian-American life from the historical,
social, political points of view.

*McHale, Tom. Principato. New York: Viking Press, 1970.

Interethnic conflict between Italian-American and Irish-American
family; book of humor, pathos, understanding. (See Irish-American)

Mangione, Jerre. America Is Also Italian. New York: Putnam, 1969.

** . Mount Allegro. New York: Crown, 1972. (Reprint edition)

Written to bring about a better understanding between the American
people and the Italian-Americans, especially the Sicilians; a pic-
ture of the average Italian family adjusting to a new land; called
by Diana Trilling an Italian Life with Father; a well-ordered series
of recollections of Mr. Mangione's Sicilian childhood in Rochester;
not really a novel but a work of nonfiction.

** . The World around Danilo Dolci. New York: Harper, 1972.

An account of the Gandhi of Sicily(originally titled, in 1968 edition,
A Passion for Sicilians: The World around Danilo Dolci).

*Marinacci, Barbara. They Came from Italy. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1967.

*In Print

**Paper

Menotti, Gian-Carlo. The Saint of Bleecker Street. New York: RCA, 1954.

Musical drama about Italian life in lower Manhattan by the author of such well-known operas as The Consul and The Medium.

*Miller, Arthur. A View from the Bridge. In Theatre, New York, 1956.
Reprint edition: New York: Viking Press, 1968.

*Musmanno, Michael. The Story of the Italians in America. New York: Doubleday, 1965.

*Neidle, Cecyle. The New Americans. New York: Twayne, 1968.

Includes biographical accounts of Leonard Covello, Angelo Pellegrini, Constantine Nunzio, Edward Corsi, and Pascal D'Angelo.

Odets, Clifford. Golden Boy. New York: Atheneum, 1965.

An account, in play form, of a young Italian-American boy, Joe Bonaparte, and his dilemma: love of music and need to make money.

Pagano, Joseph. The Paesanos. Boston: Little, Brown, 1940.

Unfortunately not in print, an excellent account of the joys, struggles, sorrows, and antics of the Maccaluccis and Paesanos-- Italian immigrant families.

*Panunzio, Constantine. The Soul of an Immigrant. New York: Arno Press, 1969. Reprint of the 1921 edition.

Autobiography of immigrant life to 1921.

*Papaleo, Joseph. Out of Place. Boston: Little, Brown, 1970.

*_____. Two Inches of Gold. Little, Brown, 1970.

Patri, Angelo. A Schoolmaster of the Great City. New York: Macmillan, 1917.

Autobiography of Angelo Patri's years as the first Italo-American to head a New York City public school.

Pellegrini, Angelo. Immigrant's Return. New York: MacMillan, 1952.

Biography of a friend of Jerre Mangione, whose family emigrated to Washington State.

*Peragallo, Olga. Italian-American Authors and Their Contributions to American Literature. New York: S. F. Vanni, 1949.

A seminal work that was alone in its field until the 1960's.

*In Print

*Paper

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**Puzo, Mario. The Fortunate Pilgrim. New York: Lancer Books, 1965.

An account of an Italian-American family living in the Chelsea district of New York City, from 1928-World War II--by the author of The Godfather.

**_____. The Dark Arena. New York: Dell, 1968.

Sacco, Nicola and Vanzetti, Bartolomeo. The Letters of Sacco and Vanzetti. New York: The Viking Press, 1928. Reprint Edition: Octagon, 1960.
(Edited by Marion D. Frankfurter and Garner Jackson.)

**Talese, Gay. Fame and Obscurity, Portraits. New York: World, 1970.

Includes short stories, and reprints of these: "A Serendipiter's Journey" (1961) and "The Bridge" (1964) (Reprint edition: New York: Bantam, 1971)

_____. Honor Thy Father. New York: Fawcett, 1972.

*Tomasi, Silvano and Engel, Madeline. The Italian Experience in the United States. Staten Island, New York: Center for Migration Studies, 1970.

**Weidman, Jerome and Abbott, George. Fiorello! New York: DBS Publications, 1960.

A musical with lyrics by Sheldon Harnick.

*Winwar, Frances. (Vinciguerra, Francesca). The Land and People of Italy. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Lippincott, 1972.

An established Italo-American writer who until recently wrote biographies of prominent figures in English and continental literature.

*In Print

**Paper

Literature Dealing with the Jewish-American Experience

Angoff, Charles. Journey to the Dawn. New York: A. S. Barnes, 1951.

Compassionate chronicle of American Jewry of Eastern European origin.

**Antin, Mary. The Promised Land. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1969.
Reprint of 1912 edition.

Minor classic of Jewish immigration.

Asch, Shalom. The Mother. New York: AMS Press, 1960. Reprint of 1930 edition.

Theme of Jewish proletariat in America; younger generation breaking away from matriarchal traditions; Polish-American background.

*Bellow, Saul. Herzog. New York: Viking Press, 1964.

Story of Moses Herzog, a peripheral Jew, who never comes to grips with his Jewishness; hero suffers as an American intellectual in a country predominantly unintellectual.

**_____ Seize the Day. New York: Viking Press, 1961.

Issue of acculturation discussed; moral question of what a good man does in a diverse, urban, competitive society.

**_____ The Victim. New York: Vanguard Press, 1947. Reprint edition: New American Library(Signet), 1968.

Brinig, Myron. Singermann. New York: Farrar, 1929.

An account of Jewish immigrants who settle in Montana.

**David, Jay(ed.). Growing Up Jewish. New York: Pocket Books, 1970.

**Frank, Anne. Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl. New York: Doubleday, 1967. Reprint Edition: Washington Square Press, 1972.

At thirteen years of age, Anne Frank is forced into hiding by the Nazi occupation of Amsterdam; document of a secret life and Nazi terror; eight Jews live in fear of discovery and death for two years; face almost unbearable conditions yet their lives are a monument to courage, faith, and hope for mankind.

*In Print

**Paper

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- *Gold, Herbert. Fathers. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett, 1967.

Russian-Jewish immigrant boy's growing up in America; conflict and misunderstanding between two generations: the boy, so eager to find the American Dream that he changes his name to Gold, later produces a son he doesn't understand, an esthete unconcerned about money.

- Gold, Michael. Jews without Money. New York: H. Liveright, 1935.

Shows the other side of the Shylock myth; set in the 1930's, in poor Jewish areas of New York City.

- *Hersey, John. The Wall. Westminster, Md.: Knopf, 1950.

Written by non-Jew about the Jews of the Warsaw revolt; depicts the gradual eroding of the stereotype of the nonmilitant Jew: shows Jews fighting to the end.

- *Lipitzin, Sol. The Jew in American Literature. New York: 1966.

The image of the Jew as well as his role as author, from Colonial times to the present; extremely useful reference.

- *Mailer, Norman. The Naked and the Dead. New York: Rinehart, 1948.

Reprint Edition: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1960.

- *Malamud, Bernard. The Assistant. New York: Dell, 1971.

Crisis of Frank Alpine, orphaned Catholic, who must become a Jew to find secure bases for his behavior.

- *Malin, Irving. Jews and Americans. Carbondale, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1966.

Chiefly accounts of Shapiro, Schwartz, Rosenfeld, Fiedler, Bellow, Malamud, and Roth, who are viewed as concerned with traditional concepts of the Jewish experience. Extremely useful!

- Mersand, Joseph. Traditions in American Literature. A Study of Jewish Characters and Authors. Port Washington, New York: Kennikat Press, 1967. Reprint of the 1939 edition.

Extremely useful survey from early times of Jewish figures in English and especially American drama.

- *In Print
**Paper

**Potok, Chaim. The Chosen. New York: Fawcett World, 1968.

A look at Jewish tradition as it flourishes in Williamsburg, Brooklyn.

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_____. The Promise. New York: Fawcett World, 1970.

.. Rahv, Philip. (ed.) A Malamud Reader. New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 1967.

Anthology of Malamud, including: excerpts from The Natural, A New Life, and The Fixer; The Assistant (in toto); his short stories, The Magic Barrel and The Last Mohicans.

**Roth, Henry. Call It Sleep. New York: Avon, 1964.

A psychological novel of a young Jewish boy's coming of age in a New York slum; difficult for many secondary school students but rewarding for special classes.

*Roth, Philip. Goodbye, Columbus and Other Stories. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1959.

**Salinger, J. D. Four Books by J. D. Salinger. Includes Franny and Zooey. New York: Bantam, 1971.

Suhl, Yurie. One Foot in America. New York: Macmillan, 1950.

**Wiesel, Elie. Beggar in Jerusalem. New York: Random, 1969. Reprint Edition: New York: Avon, 1971.

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_____. The Jews of Silence. New York: New American Library (Signet), 1967.

*Wolfe, Thomas. The Web and the Rock. New York: Harper, 1939.

*Wouk, Herman. Marjorie Morningstar. New York: Doubleday, 1955.

Yezierska, Anzia. Hungry Hearts. Boston: Houghton, 1920.

Collection of sketches revealing the immigrant hungry of heart and struggling to achieve material and spiritual betterment in America.

*In Print

**Paper

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Literature Dealing with the Mexican-American Experience

**Galarza, Ernesto. Barrio Boy. New York: Ballantine Books, 1972.

Autobiography of a family's move from Mexico to California and the subsequent story of acculturation.

Gonzales, Rodolfo. I Am Joachim. Denver, Colorado. El Gallo, 1970.

Historical and social account of the Mexican-American and his problems; angry epic telling of the Chicano movement in America; sensitive optimism and suffering pride emerge; written as an epic poem, a call to revolution; should be used with caution on the secondary school level.

**Lewis, Oscar. The Children of Sanchez: Autobiography of a Mexican Family. New York: Random House, 1961.

Nonfiction; inside view of a lower-class family and its life in Mexico.

*Lewiton, Mina L. Candita's Choice. New York: Harper, 1959. (Grades 5-9)

A Puerto Rican's adjustment to New York City life.

Nava, Julian. The Mexican-American: Past, Present, and Future. New York: American Book Company, 1969.

Nonfiction; includes an excellent bibliography of references on the Mexican-American.

**_____. Mexican-Americans: An Anthology of Basic Readings. New York: Van Nos Reinhold, 1971.

**Paz, Octavio. Anthology of Mexican Poetry. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1958.

Romano, Octavio. (ed.) El Espejo: The Mirror. Berkeley, California: Quinto Sol Publications, 1969.

One of a few anthologies with contemporary literary pieces by Mexican-Americans.

****Spanish-American literature in general and Puerto Rican literature in specific are not intended to be part of this study of material; therefore the omissions.

*In Print

**Paper

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Salas, Floyd. Tattoo the Wicked Cross. New York: Grove Press.

Strong, frank, bitter Mexican-American voice from the American West; Media and Methods advises "careful handling" if used.

*Summers, J. You Can't Make It by Bus. New York: Westminster, 1969.

Story set in southern California; focuses on Paul Guevara, high school student, and his problems, that come from reconciling the conflicts of two cultures.

**Tebbel, John and Ruiz, Ramon E. South by Southwest: The Mexican-American and His Heritage. New York: Doubleday, 1969. (teachers' manual)

Teilhet, Darwin LeLora. The Road to Glory. New York: Funk, 1956.

An account of Father Junipero Serra and his missionary work among the Indians in California.

Vasquez, Richard. Chicano. One of a very few novels written by a Chicano; recounts the struggles of three generations of Mexican-Americans to become part of the Anglo way of life.

(Insert omission for Chicano: New York: Doubleday, 1970.)

*In Print

**Paper

Literature Dealing with the Scandinavian-American Experience

*Bjorn, Thyra Ferre. Papa's Wife. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1955.

A Swedish family migrates to America and settles in New England, where Papa becomes a minister; family life and customs depicted.

Bojer, John. The Emigrants. (tr. from the Norwegian) New York: Appleton, 1925.

Trials of Norwegian settlers in the Red River Valley, North Dakota; traces the process of assimilation--its anguish and joy.

Faralla, Dana. Circle of Trees. Philadelphia, Pa.: Lippincott, 1955.
Historical novel. Danish-American.

**Forbes, Kathryn. Mama's Bank Account. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1968.

Collection of short stories about a Norwegian-American immigrant family living in San Francisco; the basis for Van Druten's I Remember Mama and the television show of the same name that ran for many years. Especially appropriate for junior high school and lower term senior high school.

*Garland, Hamlin. Son of the Middle Border. New Jersey: Macmillan, 1962.

One of the better known novels by Garland about Scandinavian-American frontier life on the Dakota prairie.

Jorgenson, Theodore, and Solum, Nora. Ole Edward Rolvaag: A Biography. New York: Harper, 1939.

Scholarly biography of the well-known Norwegian immigrant and writer. (See Rolvaag, Ole, next p.)

Kaup, Elizabeth D. Not for the Meek. New York: Macmillan, 1941.

Fictionalized biography of a boy from Denmark who rises by luck and strength from poverty and obscurity to power and affluence in the steel industry.

*In Print

**Paper

**Moberg, Vilhelm. Unto a Good Land. New York: Popular Library, 1971.

Historical novel. Swedish immigrants and their settlements in Minnesota.

*Riis, Jacob A. How the Other Half Lives. New York: Scribner's, 1890.
Reprint edition: Williamstown, Maryland: Corner House Publishers, 1972.

**Rolvaag, Ole. Giants in the Earth. New York: Harper, 1927.

American saga of the struggle between Norwegian immigrants and the cruel environment of the Western plains in the late nineteenth century; presents the horrors of physical and cultural isolation in a moving, elemental way.

_____. Peder Victorious(sequel). New York: Harper and Row, 1929.

Carries on the theme begun in Giants, beginning with the son of Per Hansa and Beret, Peder Victorious.

Schlytter, Leslie Evan. The Tall Brothers. New York: D. Appleton-Century, 1941.

Swedish immigrant couple in a Wisconsin lumber town.

Winther, Sophns Keith. Take All to Nebraska. New York: Macmillan, 1936.

Story of Peter Grimsen and his life in America after arriving from Denmark; conflict arises between the father and the sons: they want to remain here, he wants to go back to Denmark.

*In Print

**Paper

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Literature Dealing with the Slavic-American Experience

Adamic, Louis. Grandsons: A Story of American Lives. New York: Harper, 1935.

* _____. Laughing in the Jungle. New York: Arno Press, 1969.
Reprint of the 1932 edition.

Autobiography of a Yugoslavian-American author; suitable for junior high school and early high school years.

Algren, Nelson. Never Came Morning. New York: Harper, 1942.

Story of the Polish immigrants of Chicago's West Side.

Anthony, Joseph. Rekindled Fires. New York: Henry Holt, 1918.

Sketches of Bohemian-Americans in the process of Americanization.

Asch, Shalom. The Mother. New York: AMS Press, 1960. Reprint of 1930 edition.

Polish-American proletariat comes to America; theme of younger generation breaking away from matriarchal traditions.

Bridge, Ann. A Place to Stand. New York: Macmillan, 1953.

Daughter of an American businessman becomes involved with a family of Polish refugees and witnesses the brutality of the Nazis when they march into Budapest, in 1941.

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Cather, Willa. My Antonia. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1961.

The heroine is the child of parents who have come from Bohemia to wrest a living from the prairie soil.

** _____. O Pioneers! Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1962.

Bohemian and Swede intermingling on the Nebraska prairie.

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Books noted here overlap in some cases with those placed under the Jewish-American experience. They have been placed in both listings to indicate suitability under either treatment.

*In Print

**Paper

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**Gold, Herbert. Fathers. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett, 1967.

Russian immigrant boy's growing up in America; conflict and misunderstanding between two generations.

**Kafka, Franz. Amerika. New York: New Directions, 1966.

Story of the American adventures of a young man from Prague.

**O'Neill, John. Prodigal Genius. The Life of Nikola Tesla. New York: McKay, 1964.

Biography of an Yugoslavian-American who contributed much to the electrical engineering field.

**Papashvily, George and Helen. Anything Can Happen. New York: Harper, 1944. Reprint edition: New York: McGraw-Hill, 1968.

An account of the experiences in America of a Russian immigrant; humor and charm abound.

**Sinclair, Upton. The Jungle. New York: New American Library, 1971.

Account of a Lithuanian-American in one of Chicago's infamous packing plants.

Vogel, Joseph. Man's Courage. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1938.

Polish immigrants in a small American city.

Williamson, Thomas R. Hunky. St. Louis: Coward, 1929.

An account of a laborer's life in the 1920's; the story of a Slav buffeted by a system he does not understand.

Yezierska, Anzia. Hungry Hearts. Boston: Houghton, 1920.

Collection of sketches revealing the Slavic immigrant hungry of heart and struggling to achieve material and spiritual betterment in America.

*In Print

**Paper